

been created and billions of dollars have been added into our economy.

Even as America experiences the longest period of economic growth in decades, there are still many disadvantaged urban and rural communities that are being left behind. One way of bringing economic development and prosperity to more Americans is through the SBIC program.

In fact, SBICs are such a powerful tool that the President's new economic initiatives for the distressed communities which he announced in his State of the Union Address is based on the solid framework of the SBIC program. Today's legislation answers the President's challenge and makes it easier for small businesses, especially in those targeted urban and rural areas, to access the capital that they need.

H.R. 68 ensures that the next Fedexes and AOLs of this country continue to have a fighting chance. The proposal is simple. By streamlining the process and increasing flexibility, SBICs will be able to creatively finance more businesses.

Recently we have also seen the SBIC program expand into new areas. Last year we witnessed the creation of two women-owned SBICs and the establishment of the first Hispanic-owned firm. The changes we are making today are part of an ongoing process that will enable us to provide creative financing to more small businesses more efficiently.

I am pleased once again to join the distinguished chairman in support of the proposed corrections, and I urge the adoption of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I simply would again encourage the House to concur in the Senate amendments to H.R. 68.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 68.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter on H.R. 68.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

EDWARD N. CAHN FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 751) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 504 Hamilton Street in Allentown, Pennsylvania, as the "Edward N. Cahn Federal Building and United States Courthouse," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 751

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 504 West Hamilton Street in Allentown, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "Edward N. Cahn Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Edward N. Cahn Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. SHOWS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS).

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 751, as amended, the Federal building and United States courthouse in Allentown, Pennsylvania, as the Edward N. Cahn Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Judge Cahn was born and raised in Allentown, Pennsylvania. It is said Judge Cahn was quite a basketball star where he was part of the Allentown High championship team in 1951. He went on to attend Lehigh University, and graduated magna cum laude in 1955. Judge Cahn was the first Lehigh University basketball player to score 1,000 points during his collegiate career.

After graduating from Yale Law School, Judge Cahn returned to the Lehigh Valley. He was in the United States Marine Corps Reserve until 1964, and active in private law practice until 1974.

In 1975 President Ford appointed Edward Cahn to Pennsylvania's Eastern District Federal Court. For the next 23 years, Judge Cahn fairly and expeditiously administered the law from the Federal bench in Allentown, Pennsylvania, the only judge in the Third Circuit to work out of the Allentown courthouse.

In 1993 Judge Cahn was appointed the court's chief judge until his retirement in December, 1998. This is a deserving honor to an exceptional jurist and a local Lehigh Valley hero. I support this bill, and encourage my colleagues to support it, as well.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 751 is a bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse in Allentown, Pennsylvania, as the Edward N. Cahn Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Judge Cahn has been serving the citizens of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and Lehigh county for four decades. He is a native of Allentown, and attended Lehigh University. He graduated Magna Cum Laude in 1955. After graduating from Yale in 1958, Judge Cahn was admitted to the Lehigh County Court in 1959.

In 1975 President Ford nominated him for the Federal bench in Pennsylvania's Eastern District Court. Judge Cahn worked from the Federal bench for the next 23 years in Allentown. Throughout his long, distinguished legal career Judge Cahn was known for his attention to detail and his fairness. He has been a mentor to others, impressing on other lawyers that all cases are important and deserving of attention. It is very fitting that we acknowledge the outstanding contributions of Judge Cahn by designating the courthouse in Allentown, Pennsylvania, in his honor.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Allentown, Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to pass H.R. 751, a bill I introduced to name Allentown's Federal courthouse for retired Judge Edward N. Cahn.

Judge Cahn, as a native of Pennsylvania's Lehigh Valley, has honored our community with his service as a Federal judge and the determination he has brought to everything that he has done.

The outpouring of community support to name Allentown's courthouse after Judge Cahn has been substantial and bipartisan. Judges, prosecutors, defenders, corporate attorneys, civil lawyers, and many others have asked that Judge Cahn be honored with this distinction. His childhood friend and colleague, Judge Arnold Rappoport, once said, "Whether it's being captain of the basketball team at Lehigh University or being in the Marines, he has a pioneering will to achieve. The energy and drive never changed."

Judge Cahn served on the Federal bench for 23 years, including 5 years as

chief judge. As a jurist and a public servant, he instilled the virtue of fairness and equality under the law. He remains the only Federal jurist to come from Lehigh County lawyers. In fact, if it were not for Judge Cahn's influence and enormous efforts, Allentown may not now have this beautiful new courthouse. It is only fitting that this courthouse bear his name.

Beyond the physical structure of the building, Judge Cahn is widely helping with helping Lehigh Valley garner the respect and recognition it deserves within the Federal legal community. Judge Cahn's former law partner, John Roberts, says, the Federal bench has lost a star.

I agree, and I would like to take this opportunity to remind us all that we should not underestimate the importance of a community having representation on the Federal bench. It is something Judge Cahn always believed and stresses to this day.

Federal courts should be reflective of all constituents within their borders. Nothing can substitute for the personal knowledge and experience of living and working in a region. Judges who understand a region's customs and history better understand their jurists, plaintiffs, and defendants.

That is why the Lehigh Valley must have a trial judge on the Federal bench, and why I am committed to working with my colleagues to fill Judge Cahn's seat with a native of the Lehigh Valley.

In conclusion, Judge Cahn is already missed on the Federal bench, but perhaps naming the courthouse after him will serve as an enduring reminder of the contributions he has made to the administration of justice in Pennsylvania.

I would like to thank several people who have been very supportive of this measure: first, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOLDEN), a fellow member of the Pennsylvania delegation; the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and its chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BUD SHUSTER), as well as the ranking member, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WILLIAM LIPINSKI); the Subcommittee on Buildings and Economic Development, and the chairman, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. BOB FRANKS), as well as the ranking member, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. ROBERT WISE). I would also like to thank the majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DICK ARMEY) for his support in this.

Finally, I urge my colleagues to pass H.R. 751, and give honor to Allentown's courthouse and the man who made it possible.

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOLDEN).

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution today, and I would like to commend my colleague, the gentleman from Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) for bringing this legislation to the floor.

Before coming to Congress, Mr. Speaker, I had the great opportunity to serve as sheriff of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, for 7 years.

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During that time period, I had a chance to get to know Judge Cahn, and I just wanted to say that he is an honest, sincere, hardworking person who has dedicated his life to serving, not only the people of Lehigh Valley but the people of Pennsylvania and the people of this great country. He has served with distinction on the bench, and his knowledge of law and his sense of fairness is beyond question.

I would just like to say that Judge Cahn so much deserves this honor today to have that beautiful courthouse in Allentown named after him for his distinguished service. I would like to wish Judge Cahn and his family many, many years of happy retirement. I am sure he is going to serve in senior status and continue to serve the people in Lehigh Valley.

Mr. Speaker, I want to lend my strong support and again thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY), my friend from Lehigh Valley, for bringing this legislation to the floor. I agree with everything he said except that we will fill that vacancy in the Lehigh Valley right after we fill it with the judgeship from Berks County, Pennsylvania to take Judge Cahn's place.

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 751, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read:

"A bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 504 West Hamilton Street in Allentown, Pennsylvania, as the 'Edward N. Cahn Federal Building and United States Courthouse'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THURGOOD MARSHALL UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules

and pass the bill (H.R. 130) to designate the United States Courthouse located at 40 Centre Street in New York, New York, as the "Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 130

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 40 Centre Street in New York, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any references in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. SHOWS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS).

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 130 designates the United States courthouse at 40 Centre Street in New York City as the "Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse." Thurgood Marshall was born in Baltimore, Maryland. He graduated cum laude from Lincoln University in 1930 and graduated top of his class from Howard University School of Law in 1933.

Upon graduation from law school, Justice Marshall began his legal career with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. As chief counsel, he organized efforts to end segregation in voting, housing, public accommodations, and education. These efforts led to the landmark Supreme Court decision of Brown versus Board of Education, which declared segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional.

In 1961, Justice Marshall was appointed to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals by President Kennedy and four years later was chosen by President Johnson to be the first African American Solicitor General.

Two years later, in 1967, President Johnson nominated Justice Marshall to become the first African American Justice of the Supreme Court, where he served with distinction until his retirement in 1991.

Justice Marshall died in 1993 and laid in State in the Supreme Court building, a rare and privileged honor.

This is a fitting tribute to an honored jurist and a great historical figure. I support the bill and urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.